(XLth YEAR.) THE (No. 1983.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 13, 1785.

DANTZICK, *(Poland) September* 20.

THE differences between this city and the king of Pruſſia, are at laſt finally adjuſted, through the mediation of the imperial court of Ruſſia. Here follow the articles of the convention, concluded on the 7th inſtant at Warſaw, and by which the place and trade of this city will be reſtored to its former ſtability.

CONVENTION,

Between his majeſty the king of Pruſſia, and the city of Dantzick.

WHEREAS, for ſome time paſt, diſagreeable miſunderſtandings have prevailed between his Pruſſian majeſty and the city of Dantzick, in conſequence whereof ſeveral amicable conferences have been held through the mediation of her imperial majeſty of all the Ruſſias, and the conciliatory following agreement has been entered into

Article I. The magiſtrate of Dantzick readily acknowledges, that on the part of the ſaid city, owing either to miſapprehenſion, ill humour, or prejudice, matters have been carried to ſuch unwarrantable lengths againſt his Pruſſian majeſty and his ſubjects, that ſeveral of the latter have been grievouſly inſulted by ſome of the inhabitants of Dantzick. For this offence the ſaid magiſtrate ſhall, in the name of the whole city, beg his majeſty's pardon, promiſing to behave ſo for the future towards his ſaid majeſty and his ſubjects, as never to give any cauſe of complaint.

II. As the principal cauſe of the differences alluded to, originated from this queſtion, whether the king's ſubjects may freely trade and navigate within the dominions of the city of Dantzick? It is hereby declared, that whereas the king of Pruſſia doth grant to the ſaid inhabitants a free paſſage, the latter in their turn agree to allow the ſame liberty, both by land and water, within their dominions, to the Pruſſian traders, ſubject to pay tolls at the ſame rate as is done by the ſaid inhabitants, and no more. It is alſo agreed on the part of the Pruſſian inhabitants, that all communications and paſſages ſhall be reſtored, eſpecially the Krug, they being at liberty, however, to prevent the ſaid Pruſſian traders from going too near the fortifications of the city, by extending the road in its environs, or erecting turnpikes, that ſhall remain ſhut up from ſun-ſet to ſun-riſing.

III. His Pruſſian majeſty, by this article, covenants to grant to the ſaid city the excluſive privilege of trading by ſea with Poland, ſtrictly forbidding his ſubjects to interfere in the ſaid trade. For this purpoſe the inhabitants of Dantzick are empowered to appoint an agent or conſul, to reſide at the new Fahr-waſſar, to ſee that no Pruſſian ſhip is employed in that trade. However, his power will not go ſo far as arbitrarily to ſearch ſuch ſhips, but upon the leaſt ſurmiſe make his report, and, if well-founded, the magiſtrate of Dantzick ſhall be authoriſed to demand ſatisfaction, for any breach of the preſent article. In conſequence of the conceſſions herein contained, the city of Dantzick agrees to give every kind of liberty to the Pruſſian ſubjects, for a free egreſs and regreſs in and out of their dominions by land and water.

IV. Settles the payment of tolls, which at no time muſt exceed thoſe ſettled in Pruſſia, and that no ſhip trading under a paſſport ſhall be ſearched, unleſs that the magiſtrate ſhould have ſome very good cauſe to ſuſpect that ſuch paſſports are not declaratory of the real bill of lading, then ſuch ſhips, &c. ſhall be liable to a ſearch, but always in the preſence of the Pruſſian reſident, who ſhall be ſummoned to attend in ſuch caſe.

V. Recites that the magiſtrate of Dantzick ſhall grant a free paſſage to all effects and goods belonging to his majeſty in perſon, or for the uſe of his troops, without exacting any duties for the ſame.

VI. It is hereby provided, that a former conneXion made between the parties in 1771, ſhall be obſerved in all its parts. This the magiſtrate ſhall engage, in the name of his conſtituents, to ſee performed, without obſtacle or equivocation.

VII. His Pruſſian majeſty, on the other hand, to ſhew his affection towards the inhabitants of Dantzick, hereby engages to deliver up all ſuch perſons now within his territories, as have withdrawn from the juriſdiction of Dantzick. And as a further mark of his royal protection, his majeſty will, from the date of the preſent convention, recal for ever the recruiting parties, caſually employed in the ſaid city.

VIII. The Pruſſian Jews ſhall be on the ſame footing with their German brethren; provided nevertheleſs they carefully avoid carrying on any trade prohibited by the police laws of Dantzick.

IX. Upon the magiſtrate having, in the name of the whole city, engaged to fulfil every one of the foregoing articles, bonâ fide, his Pruſſian majeſty is graciouſly pleaſed to forget and forgive all that has paſſed, to honour the city and its trade with his royal protection, and ſtrictly forbids his ſubjects to embarraſs the ſame by any obſtacle, hindrance or moleſtation whatever.

X. It is agreed, that for the better cementing the good intelligence now reſtored between the king and the city of Dantzick, any ſtipulation or reſolve made by the reſpective plenipotentiaries to the preſent convention, ſhall be acceded to by both parties, as their own act and deed.

The preſent convention was ſigned and ſealed by the reſpective commiſſioners, inveſted with plenary powers, &c. Done at Warſaw on the 7th day of September, 1784.

The full ratification has been put off ad interim, until the powers of the deputies of Dantzick have been formally approved by his Pruſſian majeſty.

(Signed) L. V. BUCHHOLTZ.

CONINGSBURG, *(Germany) September* 20.

The ſieur Buſchin has made out an exact eſtimate of the preſent ſtate of Liepſick, of which our readers will be glad to ſee the following particulars: This city, which is peculiarly remarkable for two fairs, held annually in it, is one of the principal cities in Germany. Its population is eſtimated at 32,000 inhabitants; there are 22 libraries, 13 printing-houſes, 436 merchants houſes, and 192 manufactories of different articles, ſuch as brocades, taffeties, tobacco, paper, cards, &c. &c. The library of the chief magiſtrate is very conſiderable, conſiſting of 36,000 volumes, and near 2000 MSS. the moſt remarkable of which are in the Oriental languages. The library belonging to the univerſity contains 26,400 volumes, beſides manuſcripts. There are libraries belonging to the churches and ſchools. There is likewiſe an academy for deſigning, architecture, and painting; ſeveral rooms of paintings and natural hiſtory. Since the year 1701, the city has been lighted every night with 700 lamps.

HAGUE, *October* 18.

On Friday evening the States General were again aſſembled, and the prince ſtadt-holder attended the meeting; the debates laſted till twelve o'clock, and the ſubject of them is ſaid to have been the further ſtrengthening the frontier garriſons; colonel Pabſt having ſent a courier from Lillo, to their High Mightineſſes, requeſting them to ſend him a reinforcement of troops, as the Auſtrians are daily increaſing in the neighbourhood of that fort, and particularly between Bergen op Zoom and Lillo.

The imperial veſſel called the Attempt, captain Pittenhoven, after being detained ſome time by contrary winds, ſailed from Oſtend to go up the Scheld to Antwerp, with ſeveral perſons of diſtinction on board, and was ſtopt and taken by the Dutch ſquadron, and ſent into Vleſſingen in Zealand.

It is ſaid the republic mean to take a conſiderable corps of German troops into their pay, and that the ſtadtholder is going to take a journey to the Brabant and Flemiſh frontiers.

Extract of a letter from Bruges, dated October 15.

"The prince of Liege has given orders for all the regiments in Flanders to be ready to march at a ſhort notice; the regiments lying here are provided with twenty rounds of powder and ball each man, and hold themſelves in readineſs to move at a moment's warning; the prince is to ſet off this day for Antwerp.

"The garriſon of Sluys is augmented to 6000 men; the ferry which paſſed from thence to Fluſhing is ſtopt; as are thoſe on all the waters from Flanders to Zealand; and no perſons are permitted to paſs to or from any of the towns or villages without paſſports; all lodgers are examined with the moſt ſcrupulous exactneſs, and the innkeepers have received inſtructions on the ſame head."

LONDON, *October* 6.

A daily paper ſays, it is a fact which deſerves the attention of the public, that the perſon delegated by the United States of the Netherlands, as ambaſſador to the Britiſh court, being perſonally diſagreeable, our ſecretary of ſtate for the foreign department, wrote to the States General, in the expectation of perſuading them to alter the appointment; he could obtain, however, no other anſwer than that he was the only perſon who would be ſent. If this were the only indignity lately put upon the country, perhaps it would be ſufficient to rouſe the ancient ſpirit of an inſulted nation; but what muſt be their feelings when they are told that this is only one feature of the general ſyſtem of the European courts with reſpect to Britain?

Oct. 18. There is an African black now in town, ſtudying divinity under ſome of the firſt preachers among the methodiſts. He is intended to go over and preach among the negroes in America, as a means of aſſiſting the quakers benevolent ſchemes, who have of late ſet up ſchools, and took much pains to educate the children of negroes.

Oct. 24. Nothing can be more flattering to the biſhop of Oſnaburg, than his reception at the imperial court. To be treated with diſtinguiſhed reſpect by the firſt prince in Europe, not only in dignity, but in abilities, and at ſo early an age, is a mark of uncommon merit, and it muſt not only give his royal parents the utmoſt ſatisfaction, but fill the nation with the moſt pleaſing hopes, that ſo bright a dawn will be followed by a blaze of glory, which will be equally an ornament to himſelf and an emolument to this country. To him we may apply the celebrated compliment of Virgil to the ſon of Pollio.

——*Magnæ ſpes altera Romæ.*

Government, among other weighty matters lying on the Cabinet, have the ſettlement and cultivation of the remaining parts of Jamaica. It is an exact ſurvey we report from, when we ſay, that an entire third part of that large and valuable iſland, yet continues uncleared.

When Mrs. Hayley ſet ſail for America, ſhe carried with her Dr. Moyes, of Scotland, who laſt winter gained the hearts of all the ladies, notwithſtanding his blindneſs, by his lectures on natural philoſophy.

Letters from Scotland, by the laſt poſt, adviſe, that the inhabitants of Kircudbright, Dumfries, and ſeveral other burghs, have joined the general aſſociation at Edinburgh, for the purpoſe of bringing about a parliamentary reform, and ſignified their intentions of enforcing it by every legal and conſtitutional meaſure. The Scotch now look on a more equal repreſentation not only as a privilege to which they have a legal and indiſputable claim, but as the touchſtone of the preſent miniſterial ſyſtem of government, and as one of the firſt conditions on which the miniſter will be entitled to their confidence and ſupport.

The oppoſition writers are bringing Mr. Pitt and Miſs Pultney together, preparing their marriage ſettlements, ſporting 170,000l. of the public money on the occaſion, and giving Mr. Pultney a peerage, and all this in half a dozen lines of a news-paper; and what is more extraordinary, without the parties having ſaid a ſingle word on the ſubject!

Lord Harrington's new born child drew its firſt breath in the barracks of Duolin, as Sterne did in the barracks of Clonmel, in the county of Tipperary. If wit ſhould preſide at births in ſuch places, and Sterne is certainly no proof to the contrary, the young Stanhope may one day equal and ſurpaſs his witty kinſman the great earl of Cheſte field.

A few days ago, a perſon at Stockwith, in Yorkſhire, formerly a ſervant to a lady at Lincoln, ſent her a written note, begging her acceptance of a ſmall preſent. The preſent which arrived a few days after, was a ſingle coal, upwards of 2500 weight.

Oct. 24. From the ſituation of the French finances, all ideas of their infringing the late peace, for ſome years at leaſt, are improbable; and both the French king and cabinet, are ſo pacifically inclined, that from the appearance of politics, there is more reaſon to expect a cloſer alliance with that country, from the alteration of affairs in Portugal, than has ſubſiſted between Great-Britain and France for many years.

SHERBORNE, *October* 18.

Mr. Lunardi has publiſhed a very curious account of his aerial journey, in the courſe of which he takes an opportunity to make the following remarks on news-papers: "My fame has not been ſparingly diffuſed by the news papers, which in England are the barometers of public opinion; often erroneous, as other inſtruments are, in their particular informations, but yielding the beſt that can be obtained. You will imagine the importance of theſe vehicles of knowledge, when you learn, that in London alone, there are no leſs than 160,000 papers printed, weekly, which, by a ſtamp on each, and a duty on advertiſements, bring into the treaſury of the nation about 80,000l. a year. They are to the Engliſh conſtitution what the cenſors were to that of ancient Rome. Miniſters of ſtate are checked and kept in awe by them; and they freely, and often judiciouſly, expoſe the pretenſions of thoſe who would barely governments, merely to be taken into

its ſervice. But the principal reaſon of their extenſive circulation is, the information and entertainment they afford an opulent people, who have leiſure and inclination to intereſt themſelves in all public occurrences. On this account the conductors of news-papers ſeize every opportunity of conveying the earlieſt information of all events that take place in the kingdom, and though they muſt be often miſtaken, yet the dexterity with which they trace all ſources of intelligence is ſuch, that they are generally right."

KINGSTON, *(Jamaica) November* 17.

Saturday Morris Keaton, the third murderer and pirate, was apprehended at Mrs. Debois's lodging-houſe, in Rum-lane. The unerring hand of Divine Providence was ſo conſpicuous in the detection of this monſter, that we cannot reſiſt the impulſe of laying a ſhort ſtatement thereof before the public:

A gentleman, who was a lodger at Mrs. Debois's, having learnt that a ſick ſtranger, who called himſelf captain Carney, had been brought to the houſe the evening before, determined, from motives of humanity, to enquire after his health; accordingly, about ten o'clock in the forenoon, he went into the ſick man's room, ſeated himſelf by his bed-ſide, after the uſual ſalutations, and entered into a converſation with him, during the courſe of which, Keaton, in great agitation, aſked the other if ſome pirates had not been lately apprehended and committed to priſon; upon which the viſitor replied in the affirmative, and obſerved with great energy, that they were the moſt bloody and abandoned miſcreants that ever were upon record—which made ſuch an impreſſion on Keaton, that he inſtantly exclaimed, after ſtriking his forehead with great violence, and falling into an univerſal tremor—"My God! what a pain I have got in my head, and deadly ſickneſs at my heart! For God's ſake, Sir, ſend for a barber, that I may get my head ſhaved, as I am ſure it will abate the fever in my diſtracted brain!" The other, whoſe ſuſpicions were inſtantly awakened by this extraordinary behaviour, after meaſuring the man from head to foot with his eye, retired out of the room, and referred to a news-paper for Keaton's deſcription, which having diſpelled every doubt of his being the pirate in queſtion, he gave notice to a magiſtrate, who iſſued a warrant againſt the villain, and gave it to a party of the town guard to execute.

They immediately proceeded to the houſe and taxed Keaton with his guilt, which at firſt he ſtrenuouſly denied; but upon one of the party reading aloud the name of J. Wilkinſon, at full length, on the tail of his ſhirt, which hung out of his breeches, he again fell into an univerſal tremor, ſunk down upon the bed in ſuperlative agony, confeſſed he was the identical perſon they were in ſearch of, and was carried to the court-houſe, where he underwent an examination of three hours and a half, in which he made a full and ample confeſſion of his guilt, and at the end thereof was committed a cloſe priſoner to the common gaol of this town.

Animated as we ever have been to gratify the general wiſhes of the public, and knowing that no incident has more awakened its attention, than the late horrid piracy and murders, we give the ſubſtance of Morris Keaton's confeſſion before the magiſtrates on Saturday laſt, which the public may reſt aſſured is taken from the beſt authority.

Morris Keaton is a native of Munſter, in the kingdom of Ireland.—He arrived with general Arnold's army at New-York, where he procured a commiſſion to raiſe a corps; which being nearly completed, the concluſion of the general peace put a period to his proſpects, and the troops evacuated the American territories. He then travelled from place to place on the continent of America in great diſtreſs. About four months ago he went to Norfolk, in Virginia, where he became acquainted with Benjamin Johnſon, Joſeph Twentyman, and one Hughes, with whom he had ſeveral meetings, at one of which, it was propoſed by Hughes, to procure paſſages on board the ſchooner Friendſhip, or Friends, then lying off Johnſon's houſe, commanded by William Lewis, and bound to St. Thomas's,—to ſeize upon ſaid ſchooner, when an opportunity offered, and to murder all the perſons belonging to her, without diſtinction; after ſome deliberation all the parties unanimouſly agreed to this heinous and damnable propoſal. About 8 days afterwards, having previouſly agreed for their paſſages, they embarked on board the ſchooner and ſailed the ſame day.

About ten o'clock in the evening of the ninth day after they took their departure, Keaton, Johnſon, Twentyman, and Hughes, went up to Mr. Chadwick, the mate, who was then at the helm, and, preſenting a loaded piſtol to his breaſt, told him that the veſſel was theirs, and that he muſt go forward; upon which Hughes bound and gagged the unhappy man and conducted him to the forecaſtle; whereupon Johnſon directed Twentyman to take the helm, and ſteer the veſſel, which office he readily accepted; the other three villains then ſecured William Price, Charles Brown, and a negro man named Jack, all foremaſt men, whom Hughes immediately propoſed to throw overboard, but his aſſociates being averſe to this barbarous advice, it was abandoned. Keaton, Johnſon, and Hughes, then went into the cabin, where they found and gagged captain Lewis and Mr. Wilkinſon, whom they left in that ſituation until morning. During the remainder of the night Twentyman ſteered, while his bloody aſſociates guarded the priſoners. At the approach of daylight, Keaton, Johnſon and Hughes, went into the cabin, and dragged captain Lewis and Mr. Wilkinſon to the quarter deck, gagged and bound as aforeſaid; whereupon Hughes ſeized upon captain Lewis, led him to the main chains, and inſtantly threw him overboard; after which this active and obdurate villain returned to the quarter deck, ſeized upon Mr. Wilkinſon, who by ſome means or other, got the gag out of his mouth, and begged in the moſt moving terms for his life; but the ſtony hearted villains, deaf to every ſenſation of pity, heard his piercing entreaties without remorſe, and, in attempting to plunge their victim into the ocean, entangled his legs in the ſhrouds; upon which Hughes ſtabbed him with a ſword, in ſeveral places; but this not being ſufficient to break his hold, the other villains came to the aſſiſtance of Hughes, and preſently effected their purpoſe by precipitating the mangled carcaſe of poor Wilkinſon into the ocean!

The villains then returned to the quarter deck, their hands ſtreaming with the blood of the innocent, and threw Mr. Chadwick into the ſea. They then untied the two foremaſt men and the negro, to work the veſſel, firſt adminiſtering unto them, a ſolemn oath on the bible, to be faithful, and gave directions to Twentyman, who was conſidered and acted as navigator, to ſhape a courſe for Barbados or Antigua. About ſixteen days afterwards, Hughes having rendered himſelf particularly obnoxious to his aſſociates, and eſpecially to the two foremaſt men, whom he had cruelly beaten upon ſeveral trivial occaſions, the former gave directions to the latter, to throw Hughes overboard, which they accordingly put into execution after knocking him in the head with an ax. To complete the bloody tragedy, Twentyman, the next day, called the negro Jack to the quarter deck, and ordered him to draw a bucket of water to waſh the ſame, which mandate the poor fellow immediately obeyed, and while he was in the execution of it, Twentyman threw him into the ſea, with the concurrence of Keaton and Johnſon.

It was thirty days after they got poſſeſſion of the veſſel, before they made Antigua, but in a conſultation they thought it prudent not to go in, and it being the unanimous opinion that a French port was more ſafe and ſecure, they bore away for Port Louis, in the iſland of Guadaloupe, where Keaton went aſhore, in the aſſumed character of a merchant, to diſpoſe of the cargo, and would have ſo done, but, on his return to the veſſel, being informed that Charles Brown, one of the foremaſt men, had jumped overboard, and got into a fiſhing canoe, which carried him aſhore, Keaton and his companions thought it adviſeable, for fear of a diſcovery, to ſteer for St. Martin's, where being arrived, they all three went aſhore, ſtaid about 24 hours, diſpoſed of that part of the cargo on deck, and diſcharged William Price, the other foremaſt man, who previouſly received from Keaton forty dollars, as a compenſation for his trouble, and partly to prevent his diſcloſing what he had ſeen on board. They now ſhaped their courſe for St. Domingo, on the ſouth ſide of Hiſpaniola, where Keaton, for fear of being diſcovered by ſome or other of his companions, thought proper to leave the veſſel, and after wiſhing them ſucceſs, he debarked, taking with him a free mulatto boy, whom they had ſhipped at St. Martin's, his trunk, and whatever elſe he could find on board the veſſel that might be of ſervice to him, and landed at Nive, a Spaniſh port in Hiſpaniola. He afterwards croſſed the county to Port au Prince, where, and at St. Mark's, he ſtaid three weeks, going by the title of captain Carney. About eighteen days ago, he embarked at St Jeremie, on board a French brig for this iſland, and arrived at Kingſton on Monday the 8th inſtant, when he took up his quarters in a lodging-houſe; but finding his ſituation noiſy and expenſive, he removed laſt Friday evening to Mrs. Debois's, and terminated his career next morning, as before related.

BENNINGTON, *November* 29.

The honourable Moſes Robinſon, Ira Allen, and Nathaniel Niles, Eſquires, are elected agents and delegates to congreſs for this ſtate the enſuing year.

NEW-HAVEN, *December* 16.

Laſt Thurſday a negro who had ſerved in the continental army during the war, and had been diſcharged with badges of honour, being apprehended and committed to gaol by his late maſter, as a runaway ſervant, was, by writ of habeas corpus filed in his favour, brought before the hon. ſuperior court, then ſitting in this place, and was in court claimed by his former maſter as his property and his ſlave for life. In the examination of the cauſe it appeared, that ſome time in the year 1777, being the property and ſlave of the claimant, he enliſted into the continental army, for and during the war, with the conſent, licence, and permiſſion, of his maſter, who received the bounty given for his enliſtment. Whereupon it was reſolved and decreed, That as, at the time of enliſtment, no perſon but a freeman could, by the reſolutions of congreſs, be enliſted into the continental army, the conſent of his maſter to the enliſtment amounted in law to a complete manumiſſion—that he was no longer the ſlave or property of the maſter, and ſhould therefore be for ever at liberty. It is pleaſing to the benevolent mind to reflect, that in this ſtate, no perſon, who took through the courſe of the late war hazarded his life in the defence of liberty and independence, may by the laws of the land be deemed to perpetual ſervitude.

HARTFORD, *December* 22.

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman now in Europe, to his friend in this city, dated London, October 15, 1784.

"Yeſterday I arrived here; having made, from my firſt landing here, a tour of more than 600 miles. In this tour I have, as I propoſed, viſited all the principal manufacturing towns, which are truly numerous: and having but little time left me for the few hours, I have only time to communicate ſome of my truly feeling ſentiments for the future well being of our country. The longer I am here, the more ſenſible I am that the Americans are much happier than the people in England and Ireland; eſpecially the middle and lower claſs of people, who are loaded and oppreſſed with taxes. Indeed the people here as well as in other provinces, are critically obſerving us, to ſee how we conduct as to government, and unanimity in our federal operations. My travelling, generally without being known as an American, has given me opportunity to hear the ſentiments of many different claſſes. They all ſay, that, if we remain united, ſupport our credit and pay our debts, we ſhall be the greateſt and happieſt people in the known world. Indeed moſt of the converſation in any company is concerning America. Many in England, think we are divided and ſhall be more ſo, as they ſay the people refuſe to pay their taxes. Americans may think their taxes high, but they may be aſſured, that they are not half ſo high as in England and Ireland. I hope they will all cheerfully pay their taxes, for were the Americans who complain, to travel in England and Ireland, and ſee how the poor are oppreſſed with taxes to ſupport biſhops, placemen, penſioners, &c. in luxury and idleneſs, they would return home, cheerfully pay their quota of taxes, and think themſelves the happieſt people in the world."

On the evening of Monday the 13th inſtant, at half paſt 7 o'clock, a meteor was ſeen paſſing rapidly from S. E. to N. W. nearly in the zenith of this place. It left a luminous train after it, of ſeveral yards apparent length, and its diſappearance was followed by a loud report.

NEW-YORK, *December* 24.

The right honourable major-general, marquis de la Fayette, on Tueſday morning laſt, embarked on board the Nymphe's barge, which was waiting for him at the White-hall ſtairs; he was accompanied thither by his excellency the governor of this ſtate, the generals Greene, Lamb and Webb, the conſul of France, colonel Fiſh, many other brother officers, and a conſiderable concourſe of citizens; as he paſſed the battery he was ſaluted by thirteen guns; after he had got on board, his moſt chriſtian majeſty's frigate ſaluted the American flag with a continental ſalute, which was returned by the artillery of the fort with an equal number. The marquis was handed on board the barge by his excellency the governor on one ſide, and on the other by the conſul of France. America owes much to the valour and great exertions of this nobleman; during the late war, he not only diſtinguiſhed himſelf brave in the field and generous to our army, but a warm, ſteady, diſintereſted, and influential friend at the court of France.

At the ſame time, the packet l'Courier de Europe ſailed with the November mail for Port l'Orient.

The ſhip Marlborough, which ran aground on the back of Long iſland, as mentioned in a late paper, arrived here yeſterday, having, it is ſaid, received but little damage.

Governor Carleton is arrived at Halifax, from London, to take upon him the government of his Britannic majeſty's province of New-Brunſwick.

A brig lately arrived at Halifax, from London, with convicts, but they were prohibited by the governor from landing.

Dec. 25. The king of Spain has at laſt broke that ſullen reſerve which he has ſo rigidly obſerved towards the people of the United States, and has appointed James Gardoqui, Eſqr as his miniſter to the United States of America: he is preparing for his journey, and will embark with all poſſible expedition, and may be ſoon expected to arrive in this country.

The ſtate of Vermont has choſen delegates to ſit in congreſs, and it is preſumed that congreſs will recognize that ſtate's claim to be a ſeparate government, and admit them into the confederation.

It is propoſed, by the poſt-maſter at Quebec, to diſpatch a mail monthly, during the winter, from that city to this, if it is found that the poſtage will defray the expence.

Dec. 27. We learn from St. Kitt's, that a veſſel had arrived at that iſland from Barbadoes, the maſter of which reported, that on Monday the 13th inſt. being then at anchor in Carliſle bay, a moſt dreadful earthquake happened at Barbadoes, preceded by a deluge of rain, which did great damage all over the iſland, and ſunk two ſugar plantations bordering on the ſea, in the parish of St. Andrew, commonly called Scotland, the cottage of which remains at this day; the whole piece which they occupied being covered with ſalt water. He further reported, that he did not ſail until five days after this calamity, and that the continuance of the earthquake was ſtill ſeen when he took his departure, by which many lives were loſt.

Dec. 27. Captain Ritts, in the brig Eagle, arrived at Cape Nicola Mole, the 23d of November, in diſtreſs, having a leak at ſea, and ſtarted about 80 puncheons

top-mast and mizzen-mast, in heading on a wind. Cape Francois bearing S. by E. four leagues distant.

Dec. 30. We have the happiness to announce to the public, that congress on their adjourning for the holidays at Trenton, resolved that their next meeting should be held in this city on the 11th of January, then to sit for the dispatch of business. This pleasing event will undoubtedly be an advantage of the first magnitude to New-York; exclusive of the great name it will give us among nations, there cannot be a doubt entertained in the breast of the most fluctuating politician, but what this city will be the first on the continent: congress will every day increase in consequence, and is being certain that the necessity of augmenting the power of that august body, is acknowledged by every state in the union, it is expected that the different legislatures of the Thirteen States, will be unanimous in giving nerves to their superior council; and this necessary confidence there can be little hesitation to grant, since there is not one instance of that confidence having as yet been abused. An infant republic will necessarily have many arrangements to settle, that will not only employ much time, but also increase that throng which is ever attendant on public administrations. Our fellow citizens therefore will have the superlative satisfaction of beholding their port resorted to by strangers of every denomination, and such a stream of wealth disseminated, as will amply compensate for the ravages and misfortunes of the war.

PHILADELPHIA, *December 31.*

A MESSAGE from the president and supreme executive council to the general assembly.

GENTLEMEN,

THE president having reported in council a conversation between general Washington and himself, respecting Mr. Thomas Paine, we have thereby been induced to take the services and situation of that gentleman, at this time, into our particular consideration.

Arriving in America just before the war broke out, he commenced his residence here, and became a citizen of this commonwealth, by taking the oath of allegiance at a very early period.

So important and disinterested were his services during the late contest, that those persons whose own merits in the course of it have been the most distinguished, concur with a highly honourable unanimity, in entertaining sentiments of esteem for him, and interesting themselves in his deserts.

It is unnecessary for us to enlarge on this subject. If the general assembly shall be pleased to appoint a committee, they will then receive information that, no doubt not, will prove satisfactory.

We confide that you, gentlemen, will then feel that the attention of Pennsylvania is drawn towards Mr. Paine, by motives equally grateful to the human heart and reputable to the republic; and that you will join with us in opinion, that a suitable acknowlegment of his eminent services, and a proper provision towards a continuance of them in an independent manner, should be made on the part of this state.

JOHN DICKINSON.

Council chamber,
Philadelphia, December 6, 1784.

Extract of a letter from Shelburn, dated November 10.

"This place exhibits a most striking view of the numerous and solid advantages which may be derived from the efforts of industry and perseverance. It is not nineteen months since impenetrable and dreary woods bounded the sides of this excellent harbour; anxious as those persons were to complete their determination of building a town, yet the disadvantages preponderated so highly against the expected advantages, that they were some time undetermined whether to settle here, or endeavour to find out a more inviting and eligible situation. We have now a town, well laid out to the east, and fine improvements from Roseneth Island, on both sides to the town; but the most material and pleasing circumstance is the prospect of an extensive commerce, there being at this time upwards of sixty sail of vessels lying in this harbour, and some on considerable trade."

Extract of a letter from Hackensack, New Jersey, dated December 24, 1784.

"A most melancholy accident happened near this place early this morning by fire. A man of the name of Kinsey, alias Bennit, being married the preceding day, his wife, and children, (by another wife) and several wedding guests being there, and lying all night at said Kinsey's, the house unfortunately took fire by a cedar log in the chimney wall, and Kinsey, his son, a young woman, and a Mr. George Haulsen's son, (a young man) were unfortunately burnt to ashes in the flames, and one hundred pounds worth of effects, besides several more persons badly burnt in making their escape. Two are not accounted for, discovered by said Mr. Haulsen (father to the deceased) lying below in the kitchen being awaked by the flames, happily time enough to save some of the people, and even himself, and he not attempted to save the remaining children and people, and lost his own life. From the time the fire broke out it was not above five minutes before the house was consumed. The cedar being light, drove the cinders of the pales quickly about, and from this place.

"The above unfortunate man, has left a wife and six children in rather indifferent circumstances to lament their loss.

"We hasten this to you by way of a caution to the world at large, in the particularly careful use of candles, fires, but unbelief and having middle men.

"N. B. The coroner's inquest sat on the remains of the bodies, and brought in their verdict, accidental death."

By letters from Bilboa, of the 18th of October, to gentlemen in this city, we have authentic information, that James Gardoqui, esq. has been honoured, by his Catholic Majesty, with the character of minister from the court of Madrid to the United States of America; and that he was then on the road to Cadiz, where the Caiman frigate, of the Spanish navy, was ready to convey him to this continent.

Jan. 3. Monday arrived the schooner Experiment, captain Tillinghast, in 42 days from St. Eustatia; on the 12th ult. he spoke with the brig Mary, Watson, from Whitehaven, bound to the Rappahannock; and on the 23d fell in with a schooner, Rhodes, from Jamaica, which had lost her jib and main-top-mast, and was otherwise materially injured in a gale of wind, the captain intended to make the first port he could; being then off the capes of Virginia.

On Wednesday last, the schooner Polly, Burke, from Jamaica, and Hispaniola, improved a favourable opportunity and came up to this city, without suffering any injury by the ice.

Jan. 4. About a week ago a woman was committed to Chester gaol, on suspicion of murdering her two sucking infant twins, whose bodies were found under some brush. A traveller passing by, observed his dog scratching among the brush, and presently after brought out the head of a child, in his mouth. This induced his master to light, and examine further, when he found the bodies of the two innocent babes, who had been put to death not long before. The woman was charged with the murder, which she denies, but acknowledged having placed the children by the road side, in order that any person passing that way, and who had humanity enough, might take them up. The head which the dog brought out, had been cut off; and the woman was seen suckling the children near the spot but a little time before the bodies were discovered.

Extract of a letter from Charleston, South-Carolina, dated December 14.

"William Price, one of the murderers and pirates, who rose upon the crew of the schooner Friendship, bound from Portsmouth, in Virginia, to St. Thomas's, and murdered Mr. Lewis, the captain, Mr. Chadwick, the mate, Mr. Wilkinson, passenger, and a negro man, is apprehended and committed to the gaol of this city."

BALTIMORE, *January 7.*

The ship Eagle, George Carr, master, lately arrived here from Liverpool, on the 9th of December, in lat. 37. long. 73. 30. at 11 A. M. spoke with the sloop Betsey, Joseph Rundle, master, from Halifax, 34 days out, bound to North-Carolina, much in want of water and provisions, part of the latter he supplied him with.

And on the 12th of said month, at 12 meridian, in lat. 37. 21. long. 74. 0. spoke with the brig Peggy, George Currey, master, from Bourdeaux, 14 weeks out, and had been 10 weeks on the coast, bound to Baltimore, in want of water and bread.

Jan. 11. Last Saturday, about three o'clock in the afternoon, this town was alarmed with an explosion, which happened at the house of Mr. Isaac Abrahams, merchant, in Market street.—About two hundred weight of gunpowder was in the upper loft, which unfortunately blew up, and took with it the roof of the said house; but providentially no lives were lost, nor any personal injury sustained, though part of the family were below, and a number of people passing before the door.——several houses on the opposite side of the street had their windows broke; but Mr. M'Farlin, who lives next door, was the greatest sufferer, as there was a considerable breakage in his glass and china here.——This should be a warning to those who deal in gunpowder, (in the language of Shakespear, a dreadful trade!) that they use the greatest care and caution to prevent similar accidents—however, it is said, a negro wench is committed to gaol, under suspicion of having been the cause of this disaster.

ANNAPOLIS, *January 13.*

By the HOUSE of DELEGATES,
January 8, 1785.

1. RESOLVED, That it is the opinion of this house, that the happiness of the people, and the good order and preservation of civil government, depend upon morality, religion, and piety; and that these cannot be generally diffused through a community, but by the *public* worship of Almighty God.

2. RESOLVED, That it is the opinion of this house, that it is highly necessary, and the indispensable duty of the legislature of this state, to discourage vice and immorality, to enact a law for the support and encouragement of the christian religion, as the best means of manifesting our gratitude to God for his past mercies and deliverance, and procuring his blessing and favour upon all our future endeavours, for the honour, prosperity, and happiness of this country.

3. RESOLVED, That it is the opinion of this house, that, agreeably to the constitution and form of government, it is proper for the general assembly to lay a general and equal tax on all the citizens of this state, (having regard to the circumstances or abilities [illegible] as their personal circumstances will permit), for the support of the ministers of the gospel of all societies of christians within this state, without any preference or distinction.

4. RESOLVED, That it is the opinion of this house, that the bill entitled, An act to lay a general tax for the support of the ministers of the gospel of all societies of christians within this state, have its first reading, and be considered and amended, (if necessary), and afterwards referred to the next session of assembly, and taken into consideration on the fifth day of the session; and that the said bill be published for the information of our constituents.

ORDERED, That the aforegoing resolutions be published.

By order, W. HARWOOD, clk.

The ship Anne, Copplestone, arrived about the 20th of October at Bristol from Philadelphia.

The ship Africa, Pinkham, of Philadelphia, arrived about the same time in London, from the Chesapeake.

It appears by a late Bahama paper, that an armed transport having arrived at Dominica with distressed loyalists from East Florida, governor Ord had granted a supply of provisions for their present subsistence, and allotted lands for them to settle on, part of which had been cleared but abandoned for the want of funds to prosecute their cultivation; and that his excellency having recommended these refugees to the attention of the council and assembly, an exemption from taxes for fifteen years had been agreed to, likewise to furnish tools and materials for their building houses on the lands granted to them, to the amount of one thousand six hundred and fifty pounds currency. Governor Ord in his letter to governor Tonyn on this occasion mentions, that he cannot recommend to these new settlers the cultivation of the sugar cane, as requiring too large a capital; that indigo does not thrive there, and they have too much wet for cotton; but those who have begun on a moderate plan with coffee and provisions, have in general found their expectations fully answered.

"Mors janua vitæ!"

"This afternoon, between the hours of one and two o'clock, died at Chilberry, the seat of James Phillips, Esq; in Harford county, JOHN PACA, Esq; father to His EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR. This respectable gentleman ever supported an unblemished reputation, and was a singular instance of providential care in this world. In his offspring peculiarly blessed, and lived to see them also reach the summit of human felicity! Having passed the bounds beyond which all is "declared to be *labour and sorrow*," he was called to joys divine, and relinquished mortality in the seventy-fourth year of his age. Steadfast in death, and elevated by futurity, he terminated his course with glory; looking up to his last moments, "to JESUS the author and finisher of his faith!"—

"His life was gentle, and the elements
"So mixt in him, that nature might stand up,
"And say to all the world, THIS WAS A MAN."

Jan. 2, 1785

Intendant's office, January 10, 1784.

IN consequence of a resolution of the general assembly, passed the 8th instant, I hereby notice to such persons, who are possessed of bills of credit of May session 1781, commonly called red money, or of certificates for the said money lent the state, that the treasurer of the western shore will redeem the same with gold and silver, provided such bills be carried into the treasury before the 25th day of June next, after which time the said bills will not be redeemed; and in order to save trouble and expence to the holders of such bills or certificates, that the collectors of the several counties within this state, have directions to receive the same as gold and silver for all taxes and arrears of taxes imposed by any law or laws of this state, provided the same be done by the first day of June next.

DANIEL OF ST. THOMAS JENIFER,
intendant of the revenue.

[Mr. Goddard, and the printers at Philadelphia, are requested to insert the above in their respective gazettes for four weeks.]

January 11, 1785.

To be SOLD by PUBLIC SALE, at the Head of South river, on Monday the 24th instant, if fair, if not the next fair day following,

THE stock, houshold and kitchen furniture, of Mr. Cornelius Barry, deceased.

CAME to the plantation of John Mercer, living on the Head of South river, some time last spring, a large red and white steer, with a crop in the right ear, an under and over bit in the left, and a nick in the left horn. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

FOUND on the western side of Kent island, on the 23d of December 1784, a BOAT about six-teen feet keel, clinch work, with a white bottom, marked on her stern ARETHUSA. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

JOHN SLINEY.

To be SOLD, for want of employ,

A HEALTHY, young, NEGRO wench, who has been used to household and kitchen work from a child, and has had the small-pox. Enquire of the printers.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Poſt-Office, Annapolis, which, if not taken up before the fifth day of April next, will be ſent to the General Poſt-Office as dead letters.

DR. ADERTON, Port-Tobacco; George Aſkwith, St. Mary's county; John M'Keel Anderſon, Dorſet county; Peregrine Aſque, Annapolis.

Edmund Brice (3), Miſs Brice, James Brice, Sarah Ball, Dr. Horatio Belt, Annapolis; Thomas Blanchard (2), Port-Tobacco; Martha Brown, Queen-Anne's county; Andrew Baille, Nanjemoy; captain James Bearey, Choptank river; John Brown, Vienna.

Robert Cruikſhank, Robert Currey, Benjamin Chamber, Cheſter-town; general Cadwalader, Charles Carroll, Eſq; Robert Clark, Richard Clark, John H. Clayton, Annapolis; Andrew Gravenreat Coleſbery, Chaptico; John Cragg, London-town; Pearſon Chapman, Pamunkey; Richard Bennett Carmichael, Wye river; Samuel Crabtree, St. Michael's river.

John Davidſon (2), Mary Dulany, Annapolis.

Benjamin Earle, John Earle, Queen Anne's county.

Margaret Finlaſon, Francis Fairbrother, Annapolis; William Fitzhugh (2), Mount Waſhington; Philip Feddeman, Queen Anne's county; Ignatius Fenwick, Maryland; Mr. Ferrin, Hunting-creek.

Thomas Graham, Charles Gaſoway, Annapolis; Samuel Gault, Port-Tobacco; William Greenwood, Queen-Anne's county; rev. George Goldie, Wicomies river; James Gordon, Vienna.

Mrs. Heſſelius (3), Mr. Herrin, Hugh Harkin, George Harriſon, Charlotte Heſſelius, Eliſha Hopkins (2), Annapolis; Thomas Hunter, Oxford; William Hambleton, Talbot county; Ignatius Heydan, Leonard town; Robert Harriſon, Cambridge; Nicholas Hammond, Dorcheſter county; Thomas B. Hands, Cheſter town; James Hollyday, Sarah Hall, Edward Hall, jun. Queen-Anne's county; William Hoskirk, Prince-George's county.

Johnſton and Hall (2), John N. Jordan, Robert Iſabell, Annapolis; Daniel Jenifer, jun. Port-Tobacco; Mrs. Johns, Frederick-town.

David Kerr, Annapolis; Emanuel Kent, Queen-Anne's county; William Kirkpatrick, Charles county.

Monſ Laroche, Annapolis; Edward Legg, Prince-George's county; James Lyon, Lower Marlborough; Charles Llewellin, St. Mary's county; Robert Leiper, Maryland.

Thomas D. Merrick (2), Richard Moale, Legh Matter, Annapolis; William M'Gill, Joſeph Meſſenger, Mr. Merimon, St. Mary's county; James M'Clain, George Mann, Kent county; John Montgomerie, John Mather, Talbot county; Joſeph Maynard, Weſt river.

Charles Porter, Edmund Plowden, William Prew, Annapolis; Henry Pile (2), Charles county; Edward Parkinſon, eaſtern ſhore; Charles Price, Queen-Anne's county; John Portt, Great-Choptank.

James Ratchiff, Port-Tobacco.

General Smallwood, John Stone, Thomas Sandyford, Charles county; James Shaw, James Steele, Dorcheſter county; Sheddon and Sellers, John Singleton, Talbot county; William and Nicholas Slubey, Cheſter-town; Dr. Steuart (2), Mr. Sibell, Annapolis; Stephen Steward (3), Weſt river.

Brian Taylor, Leonard's-creek; Richard Tue, Herring-bay; Joſeph Thompſon, Charles county; David Taite (2), Fort Cumberland; Robert Tuite, Queen-Anne's county; Philip Thomas (2), Weſt river.

William Willatt, Prince-George's county; Singleton Wootton, Queen-Anne; Jeſſe Wharton, St. Mary's county; Burton Whetcroft, Margaret White, Annapolis; Mr. Worſley, Port-Tobacco; captain Planner Williams, Somerſet county; William Wakely, Robert Watts, Patuxent; John Weems, Calvert county; Alexander White, Benedict; Richard Willſon, Queen-Anne's county; Conrad Wederſtrandt.

1 F. GREEN, D. P. M.

Prince-George's county, December 17, 1784.

To be SOLD to the higheſt bidder, on Tueſday the 15th day of February next, if fair, if not the next fair day, at the houſe of Samuel Dove,

ABOUT four hundred and fifty acres of land, lying in the county aforeſaid, about four miles from Alexandria; the ſaid land hath plenty of timber, excellent water, and good improvements, with a good apple orchard, and other kinds of fruit. The premiſes may be ſeen any time before the day of ſale by applying to the ſubſcriber. Extenſive credit will be given for the greateſt part of the purchaſe money on giving bond on intereſt with approved ſecurity, to

4 HENRY HUMFREY.

LOTS

IN THE CITY OF ANNAPOLIS

To be SOLD on CREDIT.

Dec. 30, 1784. 2 *T. Stone.*

Baltimore November 3, 1784.

TO BE RENTED,

A VALUABLE plantation, five miles from Annapolis, ſituated on navigable water, on which is a very convenient dwelling houſe, with out-houſes, ſuitable for a farmer or planter; on this place there are alſo, an apple and peach orchard, ſundry good ſprings very convenient; the land good, and will produce good crops of ſmall grain or tobacco. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber, in Calvert-ſtreet Baltimore.

4 RICHARD BURLAND.

Annapolis, December 22, 1784.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the ſhip Willing Tom, and to be ſold by the ſubſcriber, at his ſtore on the Dock, by wholeſale or retail,

AN aſſortment of goods ſuitable to the ſeaſon, on low terms, for caſh, bills of exchange, tobacco, wheat, corn, flax-ſeed, pork, any kind of ſtate money, or liquidated certificates at their paſſing value. He has a good aſſortment of wet goods, and intends keeping a quantity by him, for wholeſale or retail, viz. old cane ſpirits, Weſt-India and New-England rum, wine of different qualities, French brandy, Holland's gin, loaf, muſcovado, and Havanna ſugars, tea, coffee, chocolate, pepper, fig blue, ſnuff, &c. &c. He has now a few pipes of old Madeira and ſherry wine.

4 JAMES WILLIAMS.

N. B. Alſo for ſale, two young negro women and two children, one a good houſe wench, about twenty years of age, has two children, one three the other one year old; the other wench about fifteen years old, ſtout and ſtrong, fit for any kind of labour; with a good plantation horſe cart, for caſh, &c. as above.

Juſt imported, and to be SOLD at the Poſt-office, 15

A FEW elegant SPRING CLOCKS, in mahogany, black ornamental, and japan'd caſes.

St Mary's county, November 4, 1784.

COMMITTED to my cuſtody as a runaway, a negro by the name of BOB, who ſays he belongs to one Frederick Hearn, of the ſtate of Virginia, and lives in Norfolk; had on a pair of ſtriped check trouſers, a ſmall round hat, coarſe linen ſhirt, and an old ſpotted coat; he is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high. The owner is deſired to pay charges and take him away. 8 w

5 SAMUEL ABELL, ſheriff.

To the gentlemen late officers in the Maryland line of the army.

THE aſſiſtant commiſſioner appointed to liquidate the accounts of the Maryland line of the army, after every attempt to collect the papers neceſſary to enable him to effect the buſineſs, finds the muſter-rolls for the year 1781 miſſing. His not having the pleaſure of their perſonal acquaintance, and being ignorant of their places of reſidence, compels him to this method of ſoliciting all officers late commanders of regiments, companies, and others who have the muſter rolls (or roll) of the Maryland troops for that year in poſſeſſion (or have any knowledge where they are or were depoſited) that they would be kind enough to tranſmit them to him at the city of Annapolis by the earlieſt opportunity, or be pleaſed to communicate ſuch information on the ſubject as may appear neceſſary.

tf 16 J. WHITE, aſſiſt. com.

TO BE SOLD,

A VERY valuable tract of land lying on Aquia run, in Stafford county, in Virginia, not more than one mile from Aquia warehouſe, about ſix miles from Dumfries, and twelve miles from Fredericksburg, containing ſix thouſand acres; it is well watered and abounding with timber, calculated for planting or farming; on this land are ſeveral valuable mill ſeats, one particularly ſo. The above will be ſold in lots of two or five hundred acres, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſers; if ſold by the whole tract three years credit will be given for one half the purchaſe, if in ſmall lots only one year's credit will be given for one half; the other being paid at the time of conveyance. For further particulars enquire of the ſubſcriber oppoſite to Lower Marlborough, in Maryland, or colonel Bailey Waſhington, near to and adjoining the premiſes, who will ſhew the land. tf

13 WILLIAM FITZHUGH.

TO BE SOLD,

ABOUT 1300 acres of land, lying near the Head of Severn, about 16 miles from Annapolis, and 17 from Baltimore; the ſoil is adapted both to farming and planting, and has the advantage of a very large tract of meadow ground, a conſiderable part of which is cleared and may be improved at a ſmall expence; the land is chiefly wooded, and the lower parts abound with a great variety of lofty timber, it is well watered, and has a good ſeat for a mill, and only ſix miles from navigation. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber in Annapolis.

11 JAMES STRUART.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

Annapolis, December 23, 1784.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, ſome time in the month of September laſt, a negro woman named LUCY, formerly the property of Benedict Calvert, Eſq; of Prince-George's county; is about five feet four inches high, and has loſt one eye; her wearing apparel is unknown. Whoever ſecures her ſo that her maſter may get her again, ſhall receive thirty ſhillings if taken up ten miles from home; if twenty miles fifty ſhillings, and if out of the ſtate the above reward, including what the law allows, and reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by

4 ARCHIBALD GOLDER.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

December 21, 1784.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, near Queen-Anne, a negro man ſlave named SAM, about five feet ſeven inches high; ſlim made, has a very flat noſe, and when his mouth is ſhut his under lip looks very large and prominent, has a remarkable ſcar upon his neck reaching almoſt from his ear to his collar bone occaſioned by an impoſthume, but on which ſide I am not certain; had on and took with him various articles of cloathing, among which were a coarſe blue cloth coat, white kerſey waiſtcoat, black worſted knit breeches, black leather ſhoes, white metal ſhoe buckles, ſtriped holland coat, nankeen waiſtcoat and breeches, two oſnabrig ſhirts and trouſers, a crocus frock, and a new felt hat, but as he has been abſent from my ſervice ſince the 12th of July laſt it is probable he may have got other cloaths. I have been informed he has a forged paſs and has changed his name from Sam to Jem, and endeavours to paſs for a free man. Whoever will take up and ſecure ſaid negro in any gaol, ſo that I may get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by

4 WILLIAM DAVIS, jun.

November 2, 1784.

FOR SALE,

THAT very valuable plantation, late the property of William Thomas, deceaſed, containing about 800 acres of land, beautifully ſituated on the mouth of South river, about three miles from the city of Annapolis, and about 300 acres cleared, the whole of exceeding good quality, producing fine tobacco, corn, wheat, oats, and rye; the improvements are, a very good convenient dwelling houſe, kitchen, corn houſe, ſtables, tobacco houſes, &c. a good apple orchard, with a variety of other fruit trees; ſome meadow in timothy and more may be made at a very trifling expence; there are many advantages attending its ſituation too tedious to mention, among the number the convenience to market, and for fiſhing and fowling, as in the ſeaſon there are a great abundance of fine fiſh, crabs, oyſters, and wild fowl. Likewiſe to be ſold, a number of negroes, ſome of which are very valuable houſe ſervants, alſo ſome excellent horſes fit for the road or draught. For terms enquire of the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes.

11 P. W. THOMAS.

Annapolis, January 5, 1785.

NOTICE is hereby given to all perſons whatſoever, who are indebted to the late partnerſhip of Thomas C. Williams, and Co. or to the ſubſcriber, by bond, note, or open account, they are requeſted to ſettle the ſame with the ſubſcribers on or before the 25th day of February next enſuing, as no further indulgence will be given. All thoſe that do not comply with this public notice and reaſonable requeſt, may depend that ſuits will commence againſt them, to compel by law, without reſpect to perſons. 4

2 JOSEPH and JAMES WILLIAMS.

Auguſt 13, 1784.

TO BE SOLD,

A PARCEL of valuable lands lying in Baltimore county, about twenty miles from Baltimore-town, on the road leading from that place to Little York in Pennſylvania, containing upwards of eight hundred acres; it has been let out in ſmall tenements, each tenement improved with a good dwelling houſe, and convenient out-houſes; apple orchard, and variety of other fruit trees; a great quantity of meadow ground fit for the ſithe, and much more may be reclaimed with but a little trouble and expence; the ſoil in general is very good and calculated either for planting or farming; there is a great quantity of timber on the land, and that very good. Tobacco, bills of exchange drawn on London, or ſpecie, will be taken in payment. Credit will be given for part of the money, and a great bargain will be given to the purchaſer if he pays in a ſhort time. Any perſon inclined to view the premiſes, may be ſhewn them by applying to Mr. Barmingham near the place, and the terms of ſale will be made known by him or the ſubſcriber, near Annapolis. 18 JONATHAN SELLMAN, jun.

Prince George's county, November 23, 1784.

ALL perſons having claims againſt the eſtate of captain Judſon Coolidge, late of this county, deceaſed, are deſired to bring them in legally proved as they may be ſettled, and all thoſe indebted unto the ſame, are earneſtly requeſted to make immediate payment unto 8 w 6

SINGLETON WOOTTON, RICHARD BURGESS, } adminiſtrators.

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